New York National Priority List Sites -- Congressional District #19

Site Name, Location, and NPL Dates	Site Description	Contamination	FWS New York Field Office Involvement and Assessment of Ecological Impacts	Status
Brewster Well Field (Putnam County) Proposed: 12/01/82 Final: 9/01/83 CCL: 4/11/97	The site, located in the Village of Brewster, consists of the area beneath and around the public well field from which the Village of Brewster draws its water. The site is being dealt with by the EPA as two operable units (OUs): management of the migration of contamination through the groundwater; and, control of the contamination source.	The primary medium contaminated is groundwater. Principal contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs).	The FWS New York Field Office (NYFO) has reviewed site documents. A natural resource damage claim for the site has been settled by the Department of the Inteior for \$20,000. This settlement is with New York State as a co-trustee. Restoration planning is ongoing.	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued Records of Decision (RODs) for the Site on September 30, 1986 and September 29, 1988, to address groundwater treatment and source removal. The source of contamination at the site (a dry well associated with a dry cleaning facility) has been excavated and removed. The groundwater management system has been operational since 1996. The Site is on the National Priorities List (NPL) Construction Completion List (CCL).
Katonah Municipal Well (Westchester County) Proposed: 10/01/84 Final: 6/01/86 CCL: 7/7/92 Deletion: 03/20/00	This well, located on a peninsula in the Muscoot Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, NY, had supplied about 6,000 residents with water until it was taken out of use in 1978 after contamination was found. The possible source of the contamination is four dry cleaning establishments that were served by septic systems.	The primary contaminant in the groundwater is tetrachlorethene which is believed to have emanated from the dry cleaning operations.	The NYFO has reviewed site documents. Based on the available information, there do not appear to be any significant injuries to fish and wildlife as a result of the site.	A September 25, 1987 ROD stipulates installation of a new well with filling and sealing of the old well, and groundwater treatment. Remedial construction has been completed. The site has been deleted from the NPL. A new production well and treatment facility is operational.

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Marathon Battery Corporation (Putnam County) Proposed: 10/01/81 Final: 9/01/83 CCL: 9/28/95 Deleted: 10/18/96	The 60-acre site, located in the Village of Cold Spring, NY, includes a former nickel-cadmium battery plant and surrounding acreage, the Hudson River around the Village of Cold Spring pier, and river backwater areas including Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh. The facility operated from 1952 to 1979, producing batteries for military and commercial uses. The site is being dealt with by the EPA as three OUs: Constitution Marsh and East Foundry Cove Marsh (Area I); the former battery plant and property including the dredge spoils vault, off-site soils and groundwater (Area II); and, East Foundry Cove, West Foundry Cove, and the Hudson River in vicinity of the pier (Area III).	Cadmium, nickel and cobalt are the primary contaminants of concern. Soils on-site and offsite, and the sediments of Foundry Cove are contaminated with heavy metals, particularly high levels of cadmium. Constitution Marsh, a 270-acre cattail marsh managed by the National Audubon Society for nature observation and wildlife, is also contaminated by cadmium and other metals. Groundwater under the site is contaminated with TCE.	The NYFO has reviewed site documents and participated in EPA Biological Technical Assistance Group (BTAG) meetings regarding the site. Fish and wildlife concerns include the impact of the site upon the biota of Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh, and the contribution of site contaminants to the Hudson River system and its biota.	Remedies for the site are contained in RODs issued by the EPA on September 30, 1986 (Area I), September 30, 1988 (Area II), and September 29, 1989 (Area III). All remedial construction has now been completed. The remedy included dredging of contaminated sediments, restoration of the disturbed marsh, excavation of contaminated soils, building decontamination. Long-term sediment and water monitoring is being conducted at the site. The Site has been deleted from the NPL.

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Nepera Chemical Company, Inc. (Orange County) Proposed: 10/01/84 Final: 6/01/86	From 1953 to 1968 the 23-acre site, located in the Town of Hamptonburgh, near the Village of Maybrook, NY, was used for disposal of wastes from a plant which produced pharmaceuticals and other industrial chemicals. Waste disposal practices included the use of six lagoons.	VOCs, heavy metals, pyridines and other compounds have been found in groundwater wells and sludges on site. Surface water and sediment samples also contain pyridines and VOCs.	The NYFO has reviewed site documents. Due to the ongoing Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) there is currently insufficient information available to evaluate potential environmental concerns associated with the site.	A RI/FS is ongoing. In the interim, waste lagoons on the site have been filled and access to the site restricted.
Sarney Farm (Dutchess County) Proposed: 10/01/84 Final: 6/01/86	Municipal and industrial wastes were disposed of on a 5-acre portion of the site, located in Amenia, NY, during 1968 and 1969. The site received ethylene dichloride, cleaning solvents, inks, acids, glue, and machine oil.	Groundwater under the site is contaminated with VOCs. Contaminants are migrating to a wetland located adjacent to the site.	The NYFO has reviewed site documents and participated in EPA BTAG meetings regarding the site. There are concerns regarding potential adverse impacts to adjacent wetlands from the groundwater discharge, and potential disruption of the hydrologic regime of the shallow aquifer.	The September 27, 1990 ROD includes treatment of buried drums and contaminated soil, and additional hydrogeological investigations and a groundwater monitoring program. Over 300 drums were removed from the site in 1992. Low temperature thermal treatment of contaminated soil has been completed. A hydrogeologic investigation is ongoing, with completion anticipated in the near future.